[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1731.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1780.

of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER I.

AM one arrived at that age and experience, who having seen the end of all popular applause, that like the morning mist, it vanishes away, am indueed, by a purer principle, love my country, to undertake, at this time, a ries of papers addreſſed to the public. Never as there greater neceſſity for every man to put hand to the oar; we are be calmed far from harbour; the mariners are aſleep, and it beoves to call, with a loud voice, Yoho, upon ck there.

At the beginning of the preſent conteſt, the ea was entertained, that the *non-importation reement* would lay Britain under the neceſſity relinquiſhing her claims, and cultivating the ſection of her colonies. This idea, however inally entertained, was pernicious to us; as we ereby deprived ourſelves of all thoſe articles of reign commerce, which were neceſſary for carring on the war. After the commencement of tual hoſtilities, April, 1775, we were ſtill of inion, that Britain, in a ſhort time, would ſee r true intereſt, and offer reaſonable terms of commodation. Hence came the reſolutions of *mporary enliſtments*, and many partial and ſhortghted meaſures, which have been greatly ruious to the hope of a ſpeedy iſſue to the conteſt. he neglect of taxation has alſo been the offring of theſe falſe and deluſive hopes; it being pprehended, that peace muſt ſhortly enſue, and en we might tax with eaſe and at leiſure.

For my part, I was far from believing that few years would ſee an end of the debate. ritain had ſeen the ſpirit of the Americans their reſiſtance to the ſtamp-act; ſhe had on that arms alone could effectually force on them claims contrary to their liberties; e had counted the coſt of this, and had it in ew to prevail, or to periſh in the undertaking. had frequently ſaid in converſation, that the ntinuance of the war might be 21 years; I had inted to myſelf, in the moſt favourable event things, our ſea-ports poſſeſſed by the enemy; r armies obliged to retire to the barrier of the ountains, where far inland we ſhould hear of em puſhing and being puſhed, beating and ng beaten; on yonder hill, on this plain, and that valley. Britain was among the firſt powrs of Europe, triumphant from a former war, ady in her purpoſe to reduce us, and it was t to be ſuppoſed that ſhe would eaſily deſiſt m her pretenſions. Her commerce furniſhed r with great reſources, and not for many years ould ſhe ſink under the expences of even diſat campaigns.

America, on the other hand, was animated ith a pure ſpirit of liberty; ſhe was nervous, nd unbroken, ſhe had all that, for which, on rth it is dear, to contend. Beaten from the a-coaſt, her inhabitants could retire within the arrier of the mountains, and even after they d ceaſed to be able to oppoſe regular armies, ld continue an incurſive war, until encreaſ in the woods, and by the ſtreams of the eſt, they could roll back on their oppreſſors, d expel them from the ſoil. From this view things, I could not be of opinion, that accomodation could ſpeedily take place; Britain, ith all her ſtrength and paſſion, had it not in r power to conquer; and America would neer yield.

The alliance of theſe ſtates with France was a ſmall era of our hopes; we began to believe, that ritain could not even for a ſhort time carry on e war in America, and at the ſame time reſiſt e monarchy of France. This was a miſtake: ritain, by her ſituation as an iſland, is ſecure om the inroad of the French armies, and her eets muſt be beaten before the neighbouring ower can attempt an inváſion. Hence, on the rt of France, it has hitherto continued, and will continue to be, principally, a naval war. this, it is impoſſible for us to give any perceptible aſſiſtance, in any other manner, than by reſſing, in ſome degree, the trade of our ene-. France therefore finds herſelf the main ttle to fight; and as long as Britain ſhall be le to hold up againſt the naval power of the uſe of Bourbon, ſhe will continue to ſtruggle, and, like a perſon in the rage of madneſs, to beat all whom ſhe finds around her.

The idea of a peace prevailed in the ſpring of the year 1779, and by raiſing falſe expectations, which in the end were diſappointed, tended to deſtroy the patience of the people; it being natural to the human mind, to prepare itſelf for long labours, and to ſuſtain them patiently, when it has at firſt expected that they would be long; but, on the contrary, to repine and be diſſatisfied, when evils are drawn out to a greater duration than was at firſt expected.

In the courſe of the paſt winter, the idea of a peace has been kindled up; and for this reaſon, principally, that *commiſſioners* on our part have been appointed to negotiate for that purpoſe. It is, without doubt, prudent and humane, to make every proper advance towards an accommodation; to be prepared to receive terms of peace, that when offered there may be no delay in putting a ſtop to the effuſion of human blood. Beſides, propoſals of accommodation make a gradual progreſs on the human mind, and, though they may not have an immediate and viſible effect, will, in the end, be found to have made a good impreſſion, and to have tended to throw the minds of men forward to this object. For this reaſon, I do not mean to cenſure the ſending commiſſioners with powers to negotiate a treaty; but I would not have the people of this country, to form from them any apprehenſions, that the congreſs know more than is generally known, or that ſome advances, on the part of Britain, have laid the foundation for this meaſure.

It is evident from the laſt ſpeech * of the king of England to his parliament, that his "thoughts are ſtill for war." Yet on this continent we are led to indulge the thoughts of peace. There is danger from this veternum of the mind. We have ſtruggled with the maladies of the debate, until the preſent hour, ſtill approaching nearer to the end of our labours; but we are to conſider, that the moſt dangerous period which the patient has to paſs, is between the abatement of the fever *and the ſpring of health*. Then, truſting too much to the unconfirmed vigour which he feels, he takes the cool air, and is ſenſible of a relapſe.

It is high time that we be rouſed in every ſtate, from New Hampſhire to Georgia. We are yet in the midſt of a wide ocean, knowing not what ſtorms may deſcend upon us. It behoves us to be alert, active, induſtrious, indefatigable; diſmiſſing party quarrels and partial conſiderations, and holding in view the great object, the general liberties of our country. We may ſet it down as a certain truth, that we ſhall have no ſolid ground to expect peace, until our enemies ſhall ceaſe to retain poſſeſſion of a foot of territory within any of the Thirteen United States.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

* *November* 25, 1779.

To the honourable SENATOR.
Care of Mr. GREEN. Theſe.

YOUR honour's publications have come to hand, and have been reading them over at different ſpells, as could find time; and am much taken with them; but it ſeems ſtrange to people that your honour ſhould diſallow of the Plebean who explains what was firſt broached by your honour, eſpecially when by a few lines in the newſpaper we took to be from your honour, we thought you wanted to know him. Your honour ſays, the Plebean has told things that you did not mean; but I and my neighbours cannot find where; for it ſeems to us you are both the ſame in the argument matter of debate; and to differ muſt be ſome election of affront, which we cannot make out; but hope your honour will tell us; for we can find nothing in him but what was firſt ſtarted by your honour. It is a pity that people ſhould differ on the ſame ſide, about nothing; and hurt a good cauſe. Some thinks as how your a going to fly back; and it will bring a reflection of a diſallowance of your own writings, if you ſhould; and it would be wrong in your honour to be frightened at your own ſhadow; we hopes you will ſtick to your undertakings; and no fear you will hold your own in ſpight of them, if ſo be you and the Plebean make up, and no miſtake or party matters is put between you for the future. I do not ſay as how I am judicious and diſcerning, but hopes your honour will at leaſt think me

A WELL INTENTIONED READER.

March 5, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

I HAVE held my tongue long enough, but will now ſpeak out. The Senator has fully proved, that we are *ſtill Britiſh ſubjects*. How then, conſiſtent with a good conſcience, could any one take the oath of allegiance to the ſtate? On this ground the Senator may go on to ſhew the iniquity of the *treble tax law*, as he has done that of the *tender law*. The treble tax is oppreſſive both on conſcience and property. I hope it will be repealed. If the Senator undertakes to write againſt it, he may depend upon being ſupported, and what he loſes of popularity amongſt violent men will be made up to him, as it is at preſent, in the attachment of others.

W. M.

To the PUBLIC.

IT has been obſerved, that the reſolution of the judges in Calvin's caſe, that "the *poſt nati* were natural born ſubjects of both kingdoms," might well be queſtioned.

When James aſcended the Engliſh throne, he brought with him the moſt extravagant notions of his hereditary right to the crown, and the power of kings; the one indefeaſible, the other abſolute; and from thence inferred, that his will ought to be the ſole rule of his government. From the firſt moment he found the crowns united on his head, he anxiouſly deſired to effect a union of the two kingdoms; this was his darling plan, he urged it with the utmoſt impatience, nor could any thing exceed his paſſion and zeal to accompliſh it. In a ſtudied oration, he urged this meaſure to his parliament, at their firſt meeting, and declared that "all who were againſt it were *blind, ignorant, reſtleſs*, and *diſaffected*." The parliament, to compliment and humour their new ſovereign, appointed commiſſioners to meet others from Scotland, to deliberate on the terms of the propoſed union; but ſo impatient was the king, that, without waiting to ſee what would be done by the commiſſioners, or how far what they ſhould agree to would be confirmed by parliament, by virtue of his own proclamation he declared himſelf king of Great-Britain, and quartered the armorial enſigns of Scotland with thoſe of England. The commiſſioners aſſented, among other propoſitions, to the following, "That the common law of both nations ſhould be declared to be, that all born in either nation, ſince his majeſty was king of both, were mutually naturalized in both." The very point which was afterwards decided in Calvin's caſe. This propoſition was delivered in to parliament by the lord chancellor Elleſmere *, one of the commiſſioners, and who, the more effectually to ſecure the favour of James, had a principal ſhare in procuring this propoſition, as, he had alſo afterwards, from the ſame motives, in procuring the *like deciſion* in *Calvin's caſe*. The parliament deferred the conſideration of this propoſition until their next ſeſſion; but James, of his *own mere authority*, iſſued his proclamation, declaring the common law to be, as the commiſſioners had propoſed, thereby prejudicating the queſtion, and laying his parliament under a neceſſity of aſſenting to this propoſition, or of affronting his proclamation.

Upon the meeting of the next parliament, James addreſſed them in a moſt elaborate ſpeech, recommending to them his favourite meaſure, the union of the kingdoms. He engaged Sir Francis Bacon, whom he often uſed, to tamper

* *Mallet, in his life of lord chancelor Bacon, ſays, that "lord Elleſmere preſided in the court of chancery with an unblemiſhed reputation as a judge in private caſes, but his public conduct had been always framed to the* directions *of the* court, *with an obſequiouſneſs of dangerous example to one, who held ſo great and important a truſt.*"

with his judges, to employ his amazing abilities for the same purpose. The *commons* would not assent to declare the common law to be as stated by the commissioners; nor could the eagerness of the monarch, nor the eloquence of Bacon, prevail over their determined resolution. Enraged at their obstinacy, James called the two houses together, and laboured to convince them of their error. He informed them, that he had already issued his proclamation, declaring that all Scots subjects, born since his accession to the crown, were natural born subjects of England, and charged them, that by their determination they do not disgrace his proclamation. To advise them concerning the law, he called in his judges, who, ready prepared, declared the common law to be agreeable to the commissioners proposition and the royal proclamation. He then warned the parliament "*not to disgrace* the opinion of his judges, who, when parliament had done, had authority to try their lands and lives." He had the insolence to threaten the representatives of the nation; he warned them "*to think of his power*, and *not to tempt his patience*." He wheedled and menaced them by turns, but found himself baffled. The commons refused to declare those, born in Scotland since his accession to the crown, natural born subjects of England; and thus the matter rested, until the king procured the decision in Calvin's case.

That the judges were subservient to his will, many instances may be adduced. They declared, that the chancellor had a power to vacate the seat of a member of the house of commons, and to issue a new writ of election, and that the commons had no power to reverse or controul his decision: they condemned to death Valentine Thomas, for calumniating James, in the life time of Elizabeth: they adjudged to death Peacham, a clergyman, for expressions against the ministry, in a sermon never delivered, or intended to be published: in the case of the bishop of Lichfield, they declared it their duty to stay judgment, in any case depending before them, if the king, conceiving himself concerned either in profit or power, commanded them. The servility of his judges, and the king's undue influence over them, is testified by the earl of Southampton, who, speaking of the divorce of lady Howard from the earl of Essex, makes this observation; "By annulling the marriage, may be discerned the power of a king with judges."

The judges of this king sentenced to death the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, *solely* upon the *written* evidence of lord Cobham, whom they refused to produce in court on the trial, or to be confronted with the accused, though required, contrary to every principle of law, and in direct violation of every rule of justice. In this case Sir Edward Coke, who managed the prosecution, with a peculiar malignity of nature, inveighed with the bitterest, most scurrilous and insulting language, against that eminent personage; and for his reward was appointed chief justice of the common pleas. In a year or two after, we find him dictating the law to parliament, concerning the naturalization of the Scotch subjects, and two years afterwards giving the decision in Calvin's case.

The above instances are sufficient to shew, what influence was used by that monarch, with his judges, to procure a determination, in every case, where he thought himself interested; and how ready they were to enter into all his views.

About two years after the king's disappointment in parliament, Robert Calvin, who was born in Scotland after the accession of James, commenced a suit in the common pleas to recover lands: the defendant pleaded that he was an alien born, and therefore not capable of maintaining the action. Hereby the very same point was brought in question, which was contained in the *proposition* of the commissioners, and which James had laboured to establish, by the sanction of his parliament. It was therefore treated as a case of the first magnitude, and conducted as the cause of the king, not of obscure individuals; and accordingly we find it was advocated on behalf of Calvin by the king's council, Hobart, and Sir Francis Bacon. Is it probable that James was less solicitous *now* for the event of this matter, than he had been before? Is it wonderful that the judges *now* gave their decision, agreeable to what, but two years before, he had prevailed upon them to declare as law to his parliament? Or that those who had sported with the laws and constitution, and sacrificed the lives of their fellow subjects, to the vindictive passions of that monarch, would now hold them sacred and inviolate.

If we examine the arguments of the judges in this case, we shall find that, by their judgement, they not only established a point which the king had much at heart, but also that this very judgment was founded upon those principles of indefeasible, hereditary right of monarchs, and their absolute, uncontroulable authority, which he had adopted, and which to support and maintain was the most certain method of securing his favour. They declared that allegiance is due to the king in his *natural*, not in his *civil* or *political* capacity, a doctrine which reason has long since exploded: and from which it would follow, that when James II abdicated the throne, his subjects still remained bound in allegiance to him, and were traitors for transferring it to William and Mary; since, notwithstanding the abdication, though his *political* capacity was thereby altered, yet his *natural* capacity remained the same.

The judges declared the position, that, "allegiance was due more by reason of the *king's crown*, that is of his *political capacity*, than by reason of the person of the king, was a damnable and damned opinion, invented in the reign of Edward II, by the two Spencers, father and son, to cover the treason they hatched in their hearts, from whence execrable and detestable consequences were inferred by them." And what would any person imagine were these execrable and detestable consequences? Why, truly, the following: 1. That if the king did not demean himself by reason, in the right of his crown, his subjects be bound to remove him. 2. That if the king could not be reformed by suit of law, it ought to be done by the sword. And 3. That his subjects be bound to govern in aid of him, and in default of him. These were the inferences of the Spencers! the truth of which has been since sealed by the best blood of Britain and America.

The judges also declared, in the argument of that cause, that "the allegiance of the subject to the sovereign is due by *nature*, and not by *the law or constitution of man*, and therefore *cannot* be altered."

These were the principles upon which the judges gave their decision, and it is only upon these principles, that the decision can be supported. That man must be more than blind, who does not see, at the first glance, that all these doctrines were established, by the judges, merely in conformity to the king's will and pleasure, and to those arbitrary despotic notions of regal government, which he entertained. They are the corner-stones on which the tories raised the whole superstructure of passive obedience, non-resistance, and the divine right of a king to act as vicegerent to the devil. They are utterly subversive, not only of the English constitution, but of law, reason, and the rights of human nature; and as they have long since been treated, with all the contempt they deserved, an authority founded expressly upon these principles ought to be expunged from the records.

That judges, who were under the influence of such a monarch as James, and whose offices depended upon his arbitrary *fiat*, should patronise and avow the tenets of ignorance and slavery, is by no means surprising; but with astonishment do we behold an *enlightened* Senator of *this free state*, with a mind *improved* and *enlarged* by *comprehensive* knowledge and an *extensive intercourse with mankind*, pleading the cause of *its* inveterate enemies, and advancing doctrines destructive to our government, and by which, if true, our present resistance to Great-Britain, instead of being stiled a glorious revolution, must be stigmatised, an unnatural rebellion: for although the Senator has spoken with some caution on the subject, yet *the Plebean*, proceeding upon the Senator's positions, and law authorities, has carried the arguments to their full length; he has stripped off the mask, under which they were introduced, by the Senator, and exposed to view all their horrid deformity, which lurked underneath, for which the public ought to be thankful to him. Upon the Senator's positions and law authority he has proved, that allegiance, being once due, always must remain due, as, upon those principles, it can never be forfeited or altered; that he, who was once a subject, must always remain so; in a word, that all the Americans, born in these states before the declaration of independence, *are at this present time*, notwithstanding that declaration, the establishment of our *new* governments, and our having sworn allegiance to them, *subjects of Great Britain*: and humourously adds, that if any person should make an objection to this, he *can only* say, "that Calvin's case is *good law*, and *applies directly in point*." Under the pretence of reprobating confiscation, *the Plebean* has compleatly burlesqued the arguments and reasoning of the Senator, and has shewn the horrid inferences which flow from them; and pleasantly enough observes, that the subjects of Great-Britain are neither subjects, nor aliens, in these states, but a kind of something, which never before existed, *something* between *both*; *quasi subjects!* As therefore they are not subjects, but only quasi subjects, he must certainly intend, not, that they do inherit here, but only *quasi inherit*, that is to *stand seised* of their lands to the *use of the state*.

The Plebean has concluded with some observations, which the Senator, and those of his sentiments, would do well seriously to consider. "*Disunion*, he says, has already taken place in our councils; he points out some of the evils which may probably flow from the continuance of that disunion; he observes that great blame must be imputed to *those* who are in the wrong, that there is too much good sense in this country to be long deceived; and that the *public vengeance* will be *too heavy for any individuals*."

I must now beg to be indulged a few moments, while I shew in what light this determination of the judges in Calvin's case has been considered by the historians of those times.

Hume tells us, that king James "engaged the judges to make a declaration, that all those who after the union of the crowns should be born in either kingdom, were for that reason alone naturalised in both; to support which determination, we must suppose the sovereign authority resides chiefly in the prince, and that the parliament is rather ordained to assist with money and advice, than endued with any controuling or active powers in government."

Maller, in his life of lord chancellor Bacon, says, "Though James did not succeed in the union of the kingdoms, in an affair of a *new kind*, he found his judges more complaisant, that the great council of the nation had been, I mean the naturalization of all Scotimen born after his accession to the throne of England. This was adjudged by Sir Edward Coke, in the great case of Calvin, as it had been argued at large before the judges by Sir Francis Bacon. the affair is now no longer of importance to either kingdom, but one assertion of Bacon ought not to be forgotten, he roundly affirms that monarchies do not subsist, like other governments, by a precedent law, or compact, and that submission to them is grounded on nature."

Rapin, after having given the history of James's disappointment from parliament, in these words: "Nevertheless, two years after the king got the same thing to be determined by the judges of the realm; though this determination of the judges was of no more force than his proclamation."

And to conclude with the authority of Wilson. "The king (says he) obtained a judgment in Westminster-Hall, on a case called Calvin's, that those born in Scotland, after the king's accession to the crown of England, were free to purchase and inherit therein. This case is reported by lord chief justice Coke, who was *fit metal* for any *stamp royal*, and adjudged for him, the lord chancellor Ellesmere, and most of the judges of the kingdom; though many strong and valid arguments were brought against it. Such power is in the breath of kings, and of such soft stuff are judges made, that they can model their precedents into as many shapes as they please."

These citations speak for themselves, nor do they need a comment. From henceforth, then, I hope Calvin's case may rest in peace, and that we may have no more arguments drawn from this authority, or from the principles on which it was decided.

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

Baltimore, March 13, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE *Senator* talks of "*the secret springs* of public *councils* and of the *main spring* of public measures." I have been struck with these expressions as is natural to all men, in things that regard their occupation; and supposing that HE alone might be put in *motion* by *springs* of some kind, I have examined his *works*, and discover them to be,

1. Dislike to the *tender laws*.
2. Friendship for individuals, whose estates may be liable to confiscation.
3. The bias of association.
4. Timidity.
5. The vanity of being at the head of a party.
6. The vanity of being an author.

Which of these is the *main spring*, I shall leave to others of the *trade*, who may inspect the *machinism*.

A WATCH MAKER.

March 11, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WHEN men high in trust, are so *quacked*, as to "*cause* the confidence of their country, it is highly meritorious in any

ideal to expose them, in their true and proper characters, to the examination of their constituents. To excite ſuſpicions againſt them, to recommend a "cautious diſtruſt," and to remove the ill-placed confidence of the people, is an evidence of public virtue and fortitude, rarely diſcovered, in our modern depravity, and corruption of manners. That the *Senator* has exhibited a moſt illuſtrious example of this nature is evinced, by the following paſſages, which I have ſelected, from his ſeveral publications, and which fully expreſs his opinion of our houſe of delegates, and of *particular* members. The candid reader, having them preſented in one view, may make his own comments, and draw his own inferences and concluſions.

1. The houſe of delegates *really* intended to ſtrip ſeveral, whom the laws conſider as ſubjects, of their property, without trial, contrary to our bill of rights.—2 Senator, 3 col. 28 line.

2. The principles of law and our conſtitution were a *ſecondary* conſideration, and the obtaining, *at any rate*, Britiſh property, the *firſt*.—1 Sen. 3 col. 32 l.

3. The plan of the houſe of delegates, for confiſcation, was contrary to the law of nations, our common law, and the principles of our conſtitution.—2 Sen. 3 col. 46 l.

4. Confiſcating property, *in our power*, of unoffending Britiſh ſubjects, if aliens (which the Senator denies) will ſavour of plunder, and indiſcriminate *revenge*.—1 Sen. 3 col. 9 l. from bot.

5. The houſe of delegates *withheld* the bill for confiſcation, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves.—2 Sen. 3 col. 44 l. from the bottom.

6. Part of the meſſage from the delegates has the appearance of a *laboured apology* for *engroſſers and ſpeculators*.—2 Sen. 3 col. 44 l.

7. Speculators will ſell out part of their purchaſes, unleſs more *effectual* means be taken *hereafter* (if Britiſh property is confiſcated) to make them pay the *full value* thereof, than would have been taken by the delegates, laſt ſeſſion, if the ſenate had not interpoſed.—2 Sen. 3 col. 70 l.

8. The legiſlature ſhould render their ſittings as little burthenſome as poſſible to the people. The buſineſs of laſt ſeſſion coſt near £.60,000, and might have been tranſacted in half the time. The ſeſſion was unneceſſarily protracted. The people would do well to enquire into this matter.—3 Sen. 2 col. 37 l.

9. It is not the Senator's wiſh or intention to excite the reſentment of the public againſt any man, or ſet of men; cautious diſtruſt may be neceſſary; too little ſuſpicion may degenerate into ſuch a confidence, *in the repreſentatives*, as to be *abuſed*.—3 Sen. 2 col. bot. & 3 col. top.

10. A free and diſcerning people will not rely on mere and plauſible profeſſions, but they will ſearch narrowly into the true and ſecret ſprings of the public councils, and not always content themſelves with the *oſtenſible and aſſigned* motives for the conduct of their repreſentatives.—3 Sen. 3 col. 10 l.

11. *Particular circumſtances and particular characters* will furniſh the people with a clue to lead them, through all the windings, to the main and innermoſt ſpring of public meaſures.—3 Sen. 3 col. 19 l.

12. The reaſons in the ſenate's meſſage, and what the Senator has ſuggeſted, will enable the public to form a judgment of the *rectitude* and policy of the motives, which induced the houſe of delegates to urge the paſſage of the confiſcation bill, and the ſenate to reject it.—3 Sen. 3 col. 25 l.

13. The probability, that *the Plebean* is cloſely connected, and in combination with *the Delegate*, renders *the Plebean* unworthy of truſt and confidence.—4 Sen. 13 l.

A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, March 15, 1780.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY *November* 25, 1779.

THE king having retired, the commons returned to their houſe and the ſpeaker according to cuſtom having twice read, with an audible voice, his majeſty's ſpeech, lord Lewiſham propoſed an addreſs of thanks: to prove that they were due to his majeſty, this lord employed a part of the ſame arguments which were made uſe of by lord Cheſterfield in the other houſe, he enlarged upon his majeſty's attention in theſe difficult times, to provide for the ſafety of his kingdom, and upon the wiſdom of the meaſures which had been adopted. It was to be lamented, he ſaid, that the laſt campaign had produced no brilliant events upon which they might compliment his majeſty, and that it muſt be confeſſed that the ſummer had been remarkable for inaction on their part, but nevertheleſs it had not been unfortunate or fatal, and however dangerous in fact, the confederation formed againſt Great-Britain was, they had only been threatened with an invaſion; a threat which at bottom did not alarm thoſe who knew the force and reſources of this country, and the execution of which, perhaps, was to be wiſhed for, as it is probable the enemy would have had reaſon to have repented the attempt; but if that criſis was dangerous the ſame danger ſtill exiſted, and if any thing can diſperſe it, it is union, harmony, an unanimity of ſpirit, of heart, and of action. Let us turn our attention to our outward enemies; let us extinguiſh within us that fire of animoſity; let us ſhun that ſpirit of debate, of diſcuſſion and political enquiry, in which our indiſcretions only ſerve to inform the enemy of every thing that it is important they ſhould be ignorant of, and point out to them our ſtrongeſt and our weakeſt part, and that where they ought to attack. What we ought to ſhun as the greateſt enemy that England has, is that ſpirit of diviſion; it will be the ſtrongeſt ally of the confederation that we ſhall have to contend with; let us avoid adding to a force already formidable enough, but if I ſhould at laſt ſee unanimity eſtabliſhed among us, I do not doubt but we ſhould be able to avert the ſtorm which threatens us. His lordſhip made ſome mention of Ireland, and attributed all the diſorders which had lately ariſen to the lower people, or the mob.

Lord *Pacher* confined himſelf to ſeconding the motion for the form, and ſaid that the noble lord had ſpoken ſo well, that he had left him nothing to ſay.

Lord John Cavendiſh propoſed an amendment, almoſt literally the ſame as that made by the marquis of Rockingham, but before reciting it, he made the following introduction:—Before voting an addreſs of thanks, of which the miniſters will take all the honour to themſelves, I would be glad to know how theſe miniſters have deſerved the thanks of the nation, I would endeavour to find out from the ſpeech which has been read, what is the object of thanks which the addreſs ought to expreſs, I have only remarked one paſſage in which the truth is evident, which is, that the deſigns of our enemies have *by the bleſſing of Providence*, been fruſtrated: ſtill it muſt be confeſſed that we are much indebted to Providence; ſhe has ſeen that we had no other dependence but on her; ſhe has ſaved us, the miniſters have had no part in this miracle, why then ſhould we thank them? The combined fleets have appeared in our channel, have inſulted our coaſts, we have found no other ſafety than in a retreat; is it for this we ſhould thank the miniſters? or is it on account of the abuſes that have crept into the manner of conducting the military department? nothing can be more odious, than the ſhameful partiality, and blameable profuſion in the raiſing new regiments; ſuch are the traces that characteriſe this department; indolence and incapacity, in the greateſt extreme characteriſe all the others; from thence ariſe that chain of calamities that deſolate this country, from thence the deplorable ſtate to which ſhe finds herſelf reduced. Is this the time to carry thanks to the throne, without accompanying them with a word of advice? No, it is neceſſary to add ſome few words to the addreſs propoſed by the noble lord, I propoſe the following.

[Here ſhould be the amendment, which is omitted by the French news-writer.]

In the courſe of his ſpeech, he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the ſilence of the crown, with regard to America: this circumſtance was likewiſe remarked by other members, who have gone more largely in their obſervations upon this ſilence.

Mr. *James Grenville* ſeconded the motion for an amendment: lord *John Cavendiſh* had taken for his text in the king's ſpeech, the thanks given to Providence: Mr. *Grenville* took his from the exhortation made to the houſe by lord *Lewiſham*, and commented much upon unanimity; "unanimity, ſaid he, is what I likewiſe deſire; it is what I hope to find in this houſe; it is time that all parties unite to ſee juſtice done to the nation, and to puniſh, as they deſerve, the authors of its ruin: it is time that the repreſentatives of the people, ſenſible of the extent of their duties, with regard to their conſtituents! ſhould open their eyes to the public calamities; it ſhould be the order of things, in the ſpirit of the conſtitution, that at the beginning of parliament, the people ſhould teſtify their ſatisfaction, in ſeeing that conjuncture arrived which is waited for with ſo much impatience; a time, which ought to be ſet apart for the redreſs of grievances; but it is not ſo this very time, on the contrary is actually among the evils that afflict the people. It is known that the object of our meeting is reduced nearly to the buſineſs of approving ſome new tax, which, however ingeniouſly preſented, is nevertheleſs an additional weight to the burden under which it already ſinks. Things are brought to ſuch a paſs, that perhaps there is more to hope for from the miniſters themſelves, than from that body formed by the conſtitution, for the preſervation of the rights of the people, they perhaps will chuſe to retire, and to leave in more able hands the government of the ſtate, I exhort them to it, prudence counſels them with me; they may again, with a confirmed majority, reckon to go on ſome little time with impunity; but this time cannot be long, their friends cannot long delay in abandoning them to their fate, when that moment ſhall arrive, I aſk, is there a member in this houſe, who will preſent himſelf to ſkreen them from the national vengeance? On this challenge it were not a little ſurpriſing to ſee a new convert riſe, it was

Mr. *Adam*, who having uniformly voted againſt adminiſtration in the beginning of the laſt ſeſſion, had about the end of it made a tour through the counties, and had learnt, that it was not the miniſters that were to blame; but that it was the officers who were intruſted with the different commands! This diſcovery had totally changed his manner of thinking, of courſe he did not ſee why a total change in the adminiſtration was become neceſſary. "I agree, continued he, that to give firmneſs and energy to the council of the ſtate, it is neceſſary to diſcharge ſome members, but to take all together, there is more wiſdom, more vigour, more popularity actually in the adminiſtration, than in the candidates who canvaſs the places of thoſe that compoſe it: our country is not in ſafety in the hands of thoſe that hold the reins; in thoſe of the oppoſite party its deſtruction would be immediate, a ſhameful peace would be the conſequence of ſuch a change. What is moſt certain is, that at this moment England ſees within itſelf a very ſtrange phœnomenon, an indolent adminiſtration, that ſucceeds in no one thing, and an oppoſition without popularity; but now, if one cannot give indifferently his approbation and his ſupport to all the members of the adminiſtration, there is ſome of them whoſe abilities and virtues inſpire more confidence in the people, than any of the members of the oppoſition.—Name them, name them, was cried out from all parts. Mr. *Adam* then named the lord chancellor, and viſcount Stormont, he enlarged particularly upon the qualities, the merits, the application and the popularity of the viſcount; and declared, that this new ſecretary of ſtate poſſeſſed on one part the entire confidence of his ſovereign, and on the other was infinitely agreeable to the people; but, continued he, it is not enough, to ſave our country, it is neceſſary that all the members of the adminiſtration agree equally. It is neceſſary that the noble lord, who ſits on the treaſury bench (lord North) ſhould give his aſſiſtance, that he ſhould renounce his indolence, his taſte for inactivity; that he ſhould at laſt awake, and concern himſelf in the welfare of the nation. We cannot diſſemble that the taſk is difficult, that the danger is at our gates and preſs us ſtrongly, but let the gentlemen only recal the year 1691, and they will agree, that at that conjuncture we were in at leaſt as dangerous circumſtances: twice beaten at ſea by the French, having in the very boſom of the kingdom an enemy riſen up againſt the crown, the nation was certainly then in a more dangerous ſituation then at preſent; and I doubt not if unanimity ſhould ſecond our endeavours, we ſhall be able to avert the ſtorm."

According to this honourable member, replied Mr. Thomas Townſhend, the members of the oppoſition, are actually the candidates who canvaſs for the places of the miniſters! let him permit me to obſerve, at leaſt for myſelf, that I am not a candidate for any place: I am ignorant upon what authority the honourable member could found this ſtrange aſſertion; the honourable member in taking a turn into Scotland, has diſcovered that the miniſters whom he had formerly ſo highly condemned were not to blame; and becauſe he has imagined that in one ſingle inſtance, they were right, he concludes that they have never been wrong in any point whatever. As for myſelf, wherever I have been, I have ſeen, I have heard the contrary; I have found that the miniſters are deſpiſed and execrated every where; and how can it be otherwiſe? I not only join my voice to that of the public in this reſpect, but I believe from my ſoul, that it is not want of (talents) that it is not inability alone that has contributed to our miſfortunes, to our diſgrace, but that there is treaſon mixed with it, on my conſcience I believe it; and it is only by being penetrated with this idea, that I can account for what is paſt. I have ſeen a fleet of the houſe Bourbon ſailing through the channel in triumph, threatening our coaſts, having it abſolutely in its power to deſtroy the ſecond port, the ſecond arſenal of Great-Britain, and to have invaded any part of the coaſt wherever it had pleaſed to try a deſcent: I have ſeen an Engliſh fleet ſo diſproportioned in ſtrength, that

it has only found its safety in flight; I have seen it quit the channel at the approach of the enemy; I have seen it pursued at sea, fly from shore to shore, and at last taking advantage of a favourable breeze to run from the enemy, and by shunning them, to seek a shelter in Spithead! The situation of Plymouth furnishes another proof of that which may be called something more than inability on the part of the ministers; without a garrison, without supplies, this place was absolutely without defence, and would have fallen in a few hours into the hands of the enemy had they attacked it, some members that hear me speak were at Plymouth when the enemy appeared, they are able to give a proper detail in what state that place then was.

If we carry our attention to other objects relative to the last campaign, we shall find that the detachment sent to New-York, under admiral Arbuthnot, did not arrive at its destination until the 26th of August; that by means of this delay all offensive operations became impracticable, the campaign was limited to expeditions of horror; they reduced villages to ashes, and the English name is covered with ignominy! to whom are all these disasters to be attributed, all these indignities? it is natural to attribute them to the ministers; but to skreen themselves at once from blame and punishment, they have had recourse to a stratagem as new as contrary to the spirit of the constitution: their agents or emissaries have published every where that the king is his own minister, after this assertion, we have seen every department answer to each accusation, *The king is his own minister*: The king is his own general, of course no one can blame lord Amherst: The king is his own admiral, of course, &c. his own secretary, of course, &c. in short, according to this convenient system, the king is the author of every measure; and the ministers have the art to throw all the blame that they have incurred upon a head which they ought never to speak of but with respect, and whom the constitution declares can never do wrong. Mr. Mitchell confirmed what the honourable member had said relative to the defenceless state of Plymouth when the combined fleet appeared before that place: adding that he was an eye witness, and that a single 74 gun ship could have reduced the place to ashes.

[*To be continued.*]

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 17.

By an express, which left Charles-Town the 25th ult. a gentleman writes to his friend in this city, "The enemy are posted on John's and James island. We cannot ascertain their number. We cannot but have fears for this city, unless further assistance soon arrives. Our lines are very extensive, and we have not a sufficient number of men to man them. General Hogan is within a few miles, but his strength is uncertain. Our people are in high spirits, and determined to defend themselves to the last extremity."

ERRATA.

Gazette, No. 1727, Plebean, 3 col. 44 line, between the words *as* and *consistent* read *was*. Gazette, No. 1728, Plebean, 3 col. 36 l. read *national* instead of *natural*. 4 col. 38 l. read *in* instead of *on*. Gazette, No. 1729, Plebean, 2 col. 2. l. read *actual* instead of *nominal*. Gazette, No. 1730, last page, Plebean, 2 col. 25 l. read *division* instead of *dominion*. And 65 line, between *I* and *shil*, read *shall*.

THE horse SWEEPER, which stood last year at Belair, in Prince-George's county, will be there again this season, from the 10th day of April till the 3d day of July, and will cover at two guineas each mare, and ten dollars continental currency to the groom; the money to be paid before the horse be led out of the stable, and if it should not suit all the persons who may bring mares to pay the guineas, as much continental currency as will at the time purchase them will be taken in lieu thereof. Sweeper is fifteen hands two inches and half high, was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was got by Othello, which was bred by col. Tasker, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was colonel Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

There will be good pasturage (well fenced in) for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

1 Paid JOHN CRAGGS.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 10

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1780.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the second day of the ensuing March court, at Mrs. Gibson's, in Upper Marlborough, for continental currency or tobacco,

TEN country born SLAVES, consisting of one young fellow, used to plantation business, one valuable house wench and child, one ditto and three children, one boy about thirteen years of age, & two girls about ten or eleven.

1 Bd 40 Dollars ELIE DERBOWIE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in the city of Annapolis.

A PERSON properly qualified to undertake the tuition of youth, in Latin, Arithmetic, and to read and write English. It is proposed to create a fund for his support, which is intended to be very liberal, and every way adequate to the times; the expences of his board will be defrayed, and a school-house found. The number of pupils not to exceed twenty.

A proficient in the classics is most desirable; yet should no such one offer himself in some short time, any person of a good character, well qualified in the other branches above enumerated, will be accepted. Apply to

1 tf ELIE VALLETTE.

CAMBRIDGE RACES.

TO be run for, on the 15th day of May next, over the course at Cambridge, the four mile heats, a purse of seven hundred and fifty pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, on the terms below.

On the day following will be run for over the same course, three mile heats, a purse of three hundred and seventy-five pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, on the same terms.

And on the third day will be run for, over the same course, a purse of two hundred and fifty pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, on the same terms as the first and second day's race.

Any horse, mare, or gelding, winning two clear heats either day, to be entitled to the purse, the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse that starts for either purse to be entered with Mr. Richard Bryan, the day before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post. Proper certificates of their age and blood will be required. Non-subscribers to pay 80 dollars the first day, the second day 40 dollars, and the third day 30 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance, each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute agreeable to the rules of racing. Horses to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

	aged	6 years	5 years	4 years
full blood	140	133	126	119
½ ditto	133	126	119	112
¾ ditto	126	119	112	105
⅞ ditto	119	112	105	98
15/16 ditto	112	105	98	91
½ ditto	105	98	91	84
¼ ditto	98	91	84	77
⅛ ditto	91	84	77	70

(w3 Bd 50 Dollars

At Whitehall, on the north side of severn, YOUNG TRAVELLER will cover mares this season, at two guineas each, to be paid before covering, or as much continental currency as will at the time purchase two guineas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a bright bay horse, fifteen hands high, was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by Morton's Traveller, whose dam was called Jenny Cammeron, imported by colonel Taylor into Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was got by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

tf 1 Paid WILLIAM HELDELL.

TAKEN up some time in January last, between the Bodkin and Mountain bars, three Hogsheads of tobacco, the hogsheads almost without heading, and part of the tobacco lost. The owner, upon proving property and paying all charges, may have the tobacco by applying to John Tradgall, on the Seven Mountains, near the mouth of Magothy. Also at same time and near the same place, were taken up, two hogsheads, much hurt, and a great part of the tobacco lost. The owner, upon proving property as above, may have the tobacco by applying to William Trowell, near the Bodkin. w 2 6

March 4, 178[0].

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, the night of the twentieth day of February, a chestnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, a spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf 2 WILLIAM WATSON.

February 26, 178[0].

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he will apply for letters of administration on his deceased father's estate, if his elder brothers, to whom he gives the preference, do not take them out within a month from this date.

3 w 2 WILLIAM FRENCH.

A PETITION will be offered to the next session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act admitting to record and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by Mary Athey to John Webster, for part of a tract of land called Athey's Choice.

8w 5 JOHN WEBSTER.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 178[0].

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 13th instant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, an ax, some powder in an oznabrig bag, and shot in a leather one. They were stolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitish jacket, the breeches have a hole torn in the thigh; he has a cast in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a pass, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he lost, and that he is a deserter from the British army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow spots, short ears and tail. Whoever will secure the said Riley so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

10w 5 JOHN M'COY.

WHEREAS, colonel Edward Sprigg, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, having, by his last will and testament, directed his executrix to sell and dispose of part of a tract of land, lying in Frederick county, called, Addition to Piles's Delight, before the first day of June after his decease, for the payment of his debts, and whereas his executrix, through sickness and inability of body, could not attend so as to make sale thereof by the time limited in the said will, she hereby gives this public notice, that after a continuance of this advertisement eight weeks in the public papers, she intends to petition the general assembly for an act empowering her now to dispose of the said land, in order to enable her to make a final settlement of the estate of the said testator.

8 w 2 MARY PINDELL, executrix.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 178[0].

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21st day of December last, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a stout well set fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red short waistcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and also took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a small boy and was then the property of John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by

7 ELIZABETH SCOTT.

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